

Publishing archaeological data on the web: some models and new directions

Alain Paravel

Judith Winters  
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Aims

- Publishing through time
- Nature of data
- Some approaches to publishing data
- Issues (now and in the future)

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Publication - an integral part of excavation process

1900-1950: Pitt-Rivers Cranbourne Chase. Traditional model has and still shapes policy and practice "Discovery dates from the time of the record..."

1960s and 1980s: crisis, primary record is archive rather than the final publication (increased activity, costs, backlog, theoretically informed). Series of working parties: Frere 1979, Cunliffe 1983, MAP2 1991

1990s-2000s: greater variation in publication policy, greater integration between description and interpretation

PUNS report (2001) – recognised importance of digital

Open Access landscape – further changes in publication policy may also lead to changes in research practice

Exhaustive

Distinction between description and interpretation

Rise of grey literature

Selective/Synthetic

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### The nature of archaeological data

- Wide range of data types
- Data is unique/precious
- We tend to forge our own solutions
- Time and money



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### Why are we publishing data?

- Telling a story
- Need data for proper criticism
- Need for honest and open discourse



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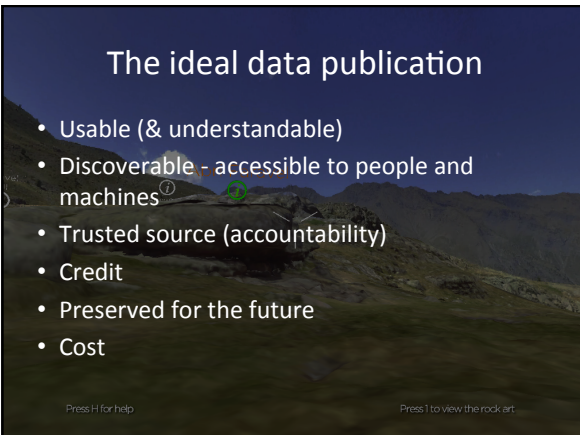
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### The ideal data publication

- Usable (& understandable)
- Discoverable - accessible to people and machines
- Trusted source (accountability)
- Credit
- Preserved for the future
- Cost



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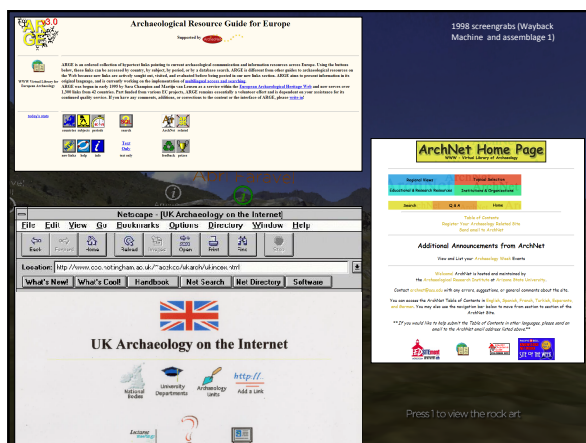
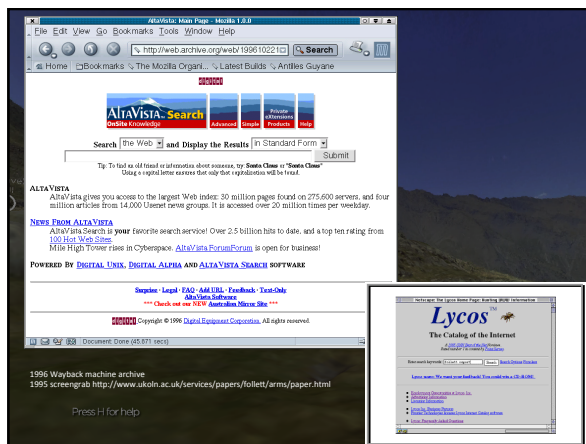
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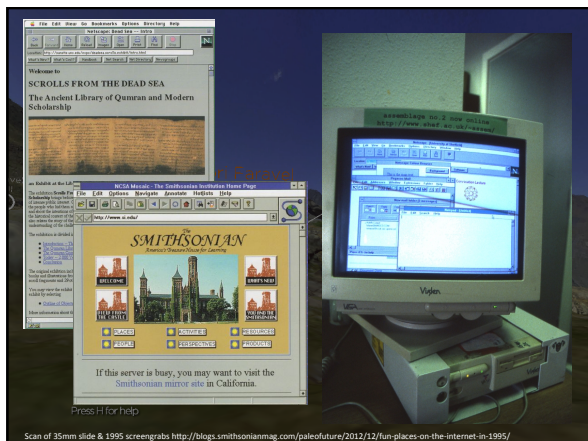
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## Income



APCs (author charges)

Project income

Donations

Advertising

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## Articles

**Insular artefacts from Viking-Age burials from mid-Norway. A review of contact between Trøndelag and Britain and Ireland**

**Aina Margrethe Heen-Petersen**

ROSE 2002, 2008, 2012

Journal of Archaeology and Cultural History, Trondheim, Norway. Email: [aina.margrethe@trondheimregion.no](mailto:aina.margrethe@trondheimregion.no)

Cite this as: Heen-Petersen, A.M. (2015). Insular artefacts from Trøndelag and Britain and Ireland. Internet Archaeology 36.5.

**Summary**

This article presents a detailed overview of the insular artefacts found in Viking-Age burials from the Trøndelag region of mid-Norway, most of which have not previously been published in English. The archaeological evidence indicates that contact between Trøndelag and Britain and Ireland was well established at an early stage of the Viking Age. The main evidence for contact comes from the cemetery, where a number of significant patterns are discerned. Some local concentrations of insular goods indicate significant changes in the nature of contact, which appear to be affected by increasing centralisation.




- Elements familiar from print
- No template
- No PDFs

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## Reviews

**Review of *Never Alone* [game]**

**Reviewed by Andrew Reinhard (January 2015)**

ROSE 2003, 2007, 2012

Internet Archaeology 36.5. URL: [http://www.internet-archaeology.org.uk/issue365/review\\_never\\_alone](http://www.internet-archaeology.org.uk/issue365/review_never_alone)

Cite this as: Reinhard, A. (2015). Review of *Never Alone* [game]. Internet Archaeology 36.5. URL: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/ia.12149>

**Metadata:** [http://www.internet-archaeology.org.uk/issue365/review\\_never\\_alone](http://www.internet-archaeology.org.uk/issue365/review_never_alone) Project: English or local, 2-player cooperative. Ages: 8+. Platforms: Xbox One, PlayStation 4, Steam. Completion Time: 2-4 hours. Language (s): English, French, Italian, German, Spanish, Latin American Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Korean, Japanese. Price: £14.95 (for PlayStation 4) or £19.95 (for Xbox One) (includes educational licenses).

**Introduction**

*Never Alone* (Inuktitut: *Nalukhuti*), an atmospheric platformer and puzzle game (first released in late 2014) by Upper One Games and education company E-Line Media, has explored a central story from the Inupiat, Native Alaskans, with the rewards of address and community members. This game marks the first time the Inupiat have collaborated to bring their stories to life, and it is these stories that make the game so special. For anthropologist Aaron Coward and ethnohistorian Anna Fox, it's exciting to see Upper One Games' series of 'World Games' that, as their website explains, tell 'those unique cultures to create complex and fascinating game worlds for a global audience'.



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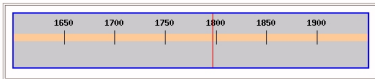
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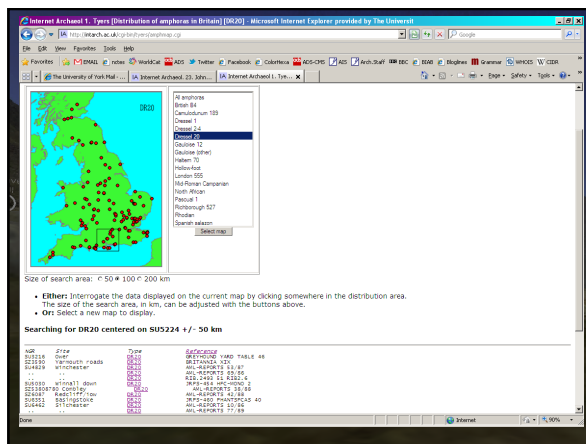
## Early experiments

Click on the timeline for a table of klm sites dated within twenty years of your chosen date. Then, use the reference link to access the catalogue.



Searching for sites centered on AD 1795 +/- 20 years

Ref	Site	Location	Region	MGR	Date
WAT1	Waterford 1		Old Street	S607123	1799
WAT2	Waterford 2		Arundel Square	S607123	1799
WAT3	Waterford 3		High Street	S607123	1799
BR11	Bristol 1	Unprovenanced	Avon	ST58073	1799
BR11	Bristol 1	Gravel Street	Avon	ST5807340	1799
DOB1	Dorchester 1	Colliton Park	Dorset	ST6990	1799
WIC1	Wickwar 1	High Street	Gloucestershire	ST715804	1799
SA2	Salisbury 2	Trinity Chequer	Wiltshire	ST01429	1799
LO4	London 4	68-72 Cornhill	Greater London	TQ325810	1799
LO5	London 5	Aldgate	Greater London	TQ32728117	1799
BA2	Bartford 2	Spital Street	Barc	TQ6474	1799



## Spatial data

Joining the Dots: Continuous Survey, Routine Practice and the Interpretation of a Cypriot Landscape (with interactive GIS and integrated data archive)

Michael Given, Hugh Corley and Luke Sollars

at: Department of Archaeology, University of Glasgow, G12 8QQ, Scotland.  
Email: michael.given@glasgow.ac.uk, hugh.corley@glasgow.ac.uk, luke.sollars@glasgow.ac.uk

Cite this as: M. Given et al. 2007 'Joining the Dots: Continuous Survey, Landscape (with interactive GIS and integrated data archive)', Internet.

Summary 2

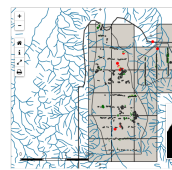
One of the major challenges facing intensive surface survey is to interpret surface artefact scatters in terms of past human the wealth of systematically collected survey data with the landscape theory? This study uses web-based GIS and data sets and a fully integrated interpretative text carefully.



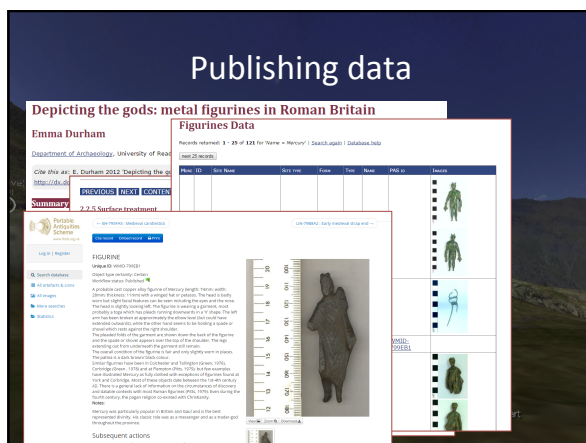
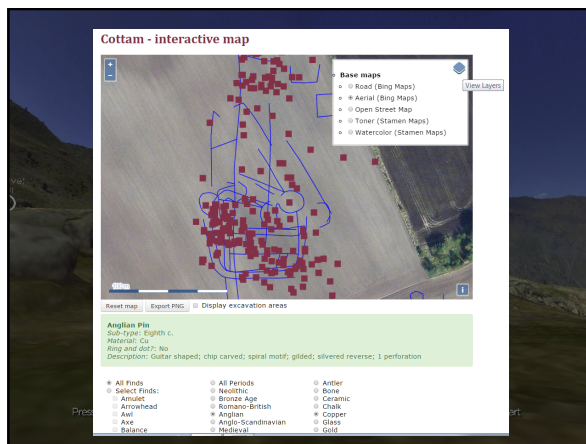
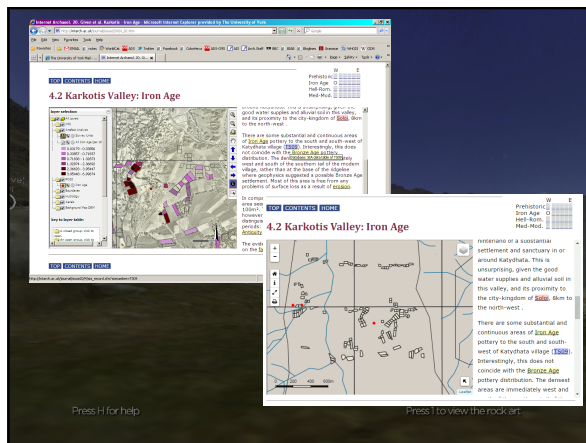
The material comes from the Troodos Archaeological and Environmental Survey in the northern foothills of the Troodos mountains. This survey covered all periods from the Neolithic to the present environmental contexts, and a broad spectrum of disciplines focus on some core themes, particularly the relationship between

- Changes in interface
- Active editing
- Software licences

### 4.1 Karkotis Valley: Prehistoric



There is a clear pattern of pottery distribution in the Karkotis Valley, particularly in the Chalcolithic period (c. 2500-2000 BC) and the Late Chalcolithic/Early Bronze (c. 2000-2500 BC) of the Prehistoric period. This pattern shows a very clear concentration at Karkotis, just south-west of Kato Paphos, and virtually nothing else in the Karkotis Valley. Recent excavations at Karkotis have shown that this is not a significant problem in the Karkotis Valley, we have certainly lost some prehistoric evidence due to later erosion and deposition by the Karkotis River, but this certainly does not apply to





[illegible][illegible]

# Levels, links and layers

Depicting the gods: metal figurines in Roman Britain

Emma Durham  
Department of Archaeology, University of Reading, United Kingdom  
emma.durham@reading.ac.uk

**Abstract**  
This article discusses the archaeological evidence for the deposition of metal figurines in Roman Britain. It examines the distribution of the finds and the evidence for their use, and discusses the implications for the study of Roman Britain.

**Keywords**  
Roman Britain, metal figurines, deposition, archaeology

**Introduction**  
The study of metal figurines in Roman Britain has a long history. The first systematic study was by Haverfield (1901), who identified a number of types and discussed their distribution. Since then, many other scholars have contributed to the study of these objects, including Cunliffe (1956), Cunliffe and Bates (1978), and Cunliffe and Bates (1980). The most recent comprehensive study is by Cunliffe and Bates (2000), who provide a detailed overview of the evidence and discuss the implications for the study of Roman Britain.

**Methodology**  
The data for this study were obtained from the Roman Britain Archaeological Database (RBAD), which is a comprehensive database of archaeological finds from Roman Britain. The data were analysed using a combination of descriptive statistics and spatial analysis. The descriptive statistics provide a summary of the distribution of the finds, while the spatial analysis allows us to examine the distribution of the finds in relation to the landscape and other archaeological features.

**Results**  
The results of the analysis show that the distribution of metal figurines in Roman Britain is highly variable. There are a number of areas where the finds are particularly concentrated, including the south-east, the south-west, and the north-east. The spatial analysis also shows that the distribution of the finds is related to the landscape and other archaeological features, suggesting that the figurines were deposited in specific contexts.

**Conclusion**  
The study of metal figurines in Roman Britain provides valuable evidence for the study of Roman Britain. The distribution of the finds and the evidence for their use suggest that the figurines were deposited in specific contexts, and that they may have had a religious or ritual function. Further research is needed to clarify the role of these objects in Roman Britain.

« Integrated publication ”  
Publishing data and offering  
layers

Blurring of boundary between  
article & archive (narrative &  
evidence)

Different views of same content

‘Window’ onto data

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# Levels, links and layers

A Unique Engraved Shale Pendant from the Site of Star Carr: the oldest Mesolithic art in Britain

Nicky Milner<sup>1</sup>, Michael Bamforth<sup>1</sup>, Gareth Beale<sup>1</sup>, Julian Konstantinos Chatzipanagis<sup>2</sup>, Shannon Croft<sup>3</sup>, Chantal Laura C. Fittou<sup>4</sup>, Becky Knight<sup>1</sup>, Roland Kröger<sup>5</sup>, Aimee Harry K. Robson<sup>1</sup>, Charlotte C.A. Rowley<sup>1</sup>, Barry Taylor<sup>6</sup>

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2. Department of Physics, University of York, Heslington, York, YO10 5DD, UK
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4. Centre for Anatomical and Human Sciences, and York Medical School, University of York
5. Department of History and Archaeology, University of Chester, Chester, CH1 4BQ, UK
6. Corresponding author: nickey.milner@york.ac.uk

<https://doi.org/10.1093/qjdg/aaq012>

Cite this as: Milner, N., et al. (2016). A unique engraved shale pendant from the site of Star Carr. Internet Archaeology 38.

**Synopsis**

In 2015 an engraved artefact was discovered at the Early Mesolithic excavation at the Star Carr site. The artefact is a unique engraved shale pendant from the site of Star Carr, the oldest Mesolithic art in Britain. The pendant is made of shale and features a series of engraved lines and symbols. It is comparable to styles on other Mesolithic artefacts from Denmark. When it was visible but using a strong light source it was possible to examine the style of engraving as well as the shape of the pendant. The pendant is made of shale and features a series of engraved lines and symbols. It is comparable to styles on other Mesolithic artefacts from Denmark. When it was visible but using a strong light source it was possible to examine the style of engraving as well as the shape of the pendant.

**Figure 1**

The figure consists of three panels. The top panel shows a photograph of a dark, triangular shale pendant with a circular hole near one vertex. To its right is a vertical scale bar with markings from 0 to 6 cm. The bottom-left panel is a close-up photograph of the engraved surface of the pendant, showing several parallel, slightly wavy lines. The bottom-right panel is a schematic diagram of the pendant's outline, overlaid with colored lines representing the engraved patterns. These include blue diagonal hatching, pink horizontal lines, yellow zig-zags, green concentric circles, and black outlines of various shapes like triangles and rectangles.

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**Table of Contents**

- Summary
- Table of Contents
- List of Figures
- List of Tables
- 1. Introduction
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- 3. Assemblage Types
- 4. Bayesian Modelling
- 5. Long Blades
- 6. Star Carr-type Assemblages
- 7. Deepcar-type Assemblages
- 8. Basally Modified Microlith Assemblages
- 9. Small Scale Truncates
- 10. Sequences and Transitions
- 11. Discussion
- Bibliography
- Acknowledgements

**Do we still need the structures of print publishing?**

**Submission process**

Manuscript → Editor → Peer review → Acceptance → Publication

Peer review: Manuscript → Editor → Peer review → Acceptance → Publication

Editor: Manuscript → Editor → Peer review → Acceptance → Publication

Peer review: Manuscript → Editor → Peer review → Acceptance → Publication

Accepted – publication!

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**Types of online data publication**

- Archive
- Project-specific data sharing
  - <http://www.catalhoyuk.com/database/catal/>
- Data sharing as publication
  - <http://opencontext.org/>
- Data papers/data journals
  - <http://intarch.ac.uk/authors/data-papers.html>

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**Project specific data sharing**

**Catalhöyük Research Project**

Home The Site The Project Research Portal Partners

**Research Portal**

Welcome to the Catalhöyük Research Portal. This is a space where researchers from around the world can access our database, excavation archives, photography, illustrations and video record.

The information stored in our portal is detailed below:

**Project Database**

Here you can find our primary archaeological data in the form of unit sheets, diaries, lab data and associated excavation records.

**Bibliography**

A list covering the main publications related to Catalhöyük.

**Archive Reports**

Here you can find links to our Archive Reports, produced each year to summarise the activities, facts and interpretations of each team and excavation area.

**Photography**

Here you can find our photographic portfolio and links to the project's Flickr account.

**Video**

Here you can find videos produced by the project. You can also view some videos on the project's YouTube page.

**Illustration**

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<http://www.catalhoyuk.com/research>

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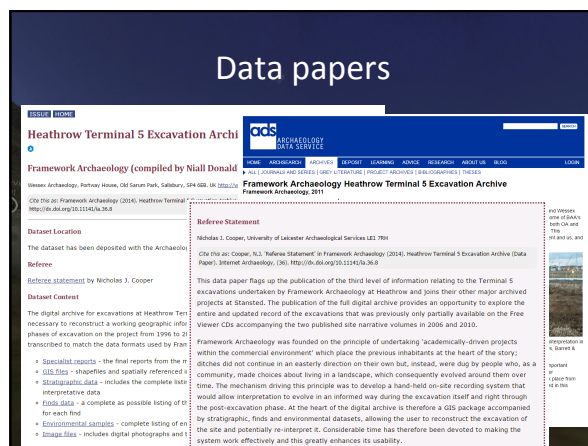
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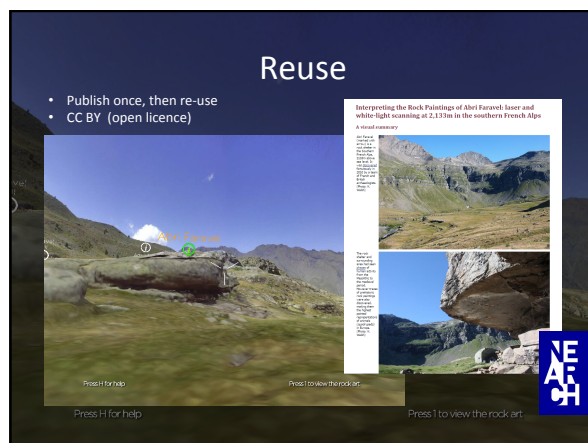
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## Archiving

**ADS Collection Management System**

Home Tracking Collections People Admin Project Docs Advice Advanced Search

Heybridge: A Late Iron Age and Roman Settlement, Excavations at Elms Farm 1993-5, Volume 2, (Internet Archaeology 40) (Collection Id: 1002264)

Exit this Collection | Tracking (1002264) | DOI section | Checkmate | Display Intact XML

General Coverage Relationships Accessions Files Processes Web Admin Actsearch

Website Subject:	Subject: Artefact	Subject: ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING
Website Subject:	Subject: Building	Subject: EXCAVATION
Website Subject:	Subject: General	Subject: DENDROCHRONOLOGICAL SURVEY
Subject:	Type: Event Type (England)	Subject: STRUCTURE
Subject:	Type: Event Type (England)	Subject: EXCAVATED FEATURE
Subject:	Type: Evidence (England)	Subject: FIND
Subject:	Type: Evidence (England)	Subject: BUILDING
Subject:	Type: Evidence (England)	Subject: ARCHITECTURAL COMPONENT
Subject:	Type: FISH Archaeological Objects (England)	Subject: AMPHORA
Subject:	Type: FISH Archaeological Objects (England)	Subject: Animal Bone

Cheap to store but there is a cost to...

Catalogue data  
Clean data  
Deliver data  
Archive data  
Migrate data

the rock art.

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## Future issues

- Data vs PDF vs HTML
- Visualisations as data
- Linked open data (LOD)
- Our changing relationship to data. Overburdening the reader?
- Managing expectations
- External forces also shaping change

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## It pays to be flexible

ONE SIZE DOES NOT FIT ALL

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image credit: www.bbc.com/news/technology-18800000 Samsung confirms flexible and display galaxy range 2013

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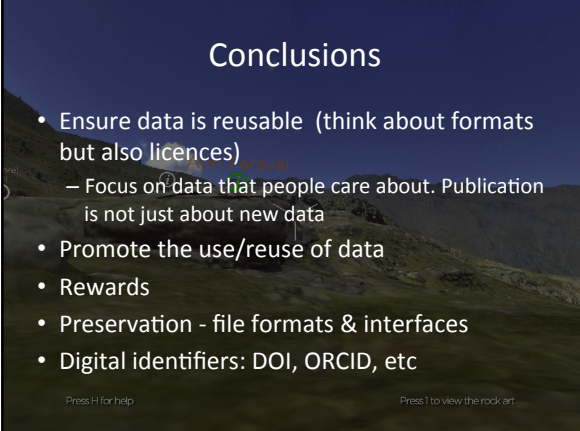
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## Conclusions

- Ensure data is reusable (think about formats but also licences)
  - Focus on data that people care about. Publication is not just about new data
- Promote the use/reuse of data
- Rewards
- Preservation - file formats & interfaces
- Digital identifiers: DOI, ORCID, etc

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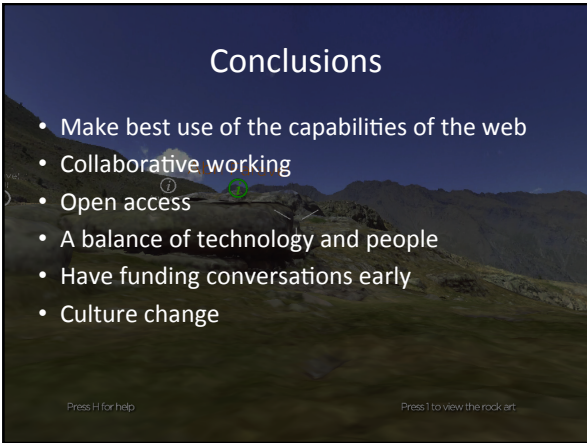
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## Conclusions

- Make best use of the capabilities of the web
- Collaborative working
- Open access
- A balance of technology and people
- Have funding conversations early
- Culture change

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## Publishing archaeological data on the web: some models and new directions

Judith Winters  
<http://intarch.ac.uk>

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## Further reading

Richards and Winters 2015 Digging into data: Open Access and Open Data [http://eprints.whiterose.ac.uk/86312/1/Richards\\_Winters\\_PCA5\\_print.pdf](http://eprints.whiterose.ac.uk/86312/1/Richards_Winters_PCA5_print.pdf)

Richards 2015 Ahead of the curve: adventures in e-publishing in Internet Archaeology <https://doi.org/10.11588/ai.2015.1.26113>

Archaeology 2.0, Section III. Archaeological Data Management and Collaboration <http://escholarship.org/uc/item/1r6137tb>

Internet Archaeology Data Papers <http://intarch.ac.uk/authors/data-papers.html>

Moore & Richards 2015 Here Today, Gone Tomorrow: Open Access, Open Data & Digital Preservation <https://doi.org/10.1515/9783110440171-004>

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<http://intarch.ac.uk/workshop.html>

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